Amusements To-Pay. Academy of Musle-Kentleorth Booth's Theatre -Daildy O'Dawd, Bowery Theatre -Held in Check. Bryant's Opera House-Twenty thild stress Fifth Avenue Theatre Dicore.

Brand Opera House Mante Crate. Niblo's Garden Artsch Dlymple Theatre-Humpty Dampty, St. James Theatre-MacEvay's H.i Theatre Comfque Star Trape. Teny Postor's - Union Enterty on Union Square Theatre - Fron Fo

#### What it Really Amounts to.

The extra pay voted by the last Congress the President and the members of the two houses amounts to \$900,000 a year. This sum is equal to five per cent, interest on eighteen millions of dollars, and thus eighteen millions is the exact aggregate represented by this robbery,

If the President and Congress had put their hands into the treasury and stolen eighteen millions of dollars outright, and there made an end of it, the transaction would be precisely equivalent to what they have now done. They have not taken eighteen millions in gross, but they have taken the interest on that sum, and left the matter in such a shape that it will be the thieving law is repealed.

What the members of Congress have done is not merely to fileh the beggarly sum of \$5,000 apiece; and what the President has done is not merely to fileh his \$25,000 a year for four years. They have done this, and they have done more. They have virtually run the nation in debt to the time of eighteen millions. In order that they might grab their miserable thourands for themselves they have added this great load to the enormous burdens of the

Is not eighteen millions too dear a price to pay for such a Congress and such a

#### Spanish Justice and American Congratulations.

Our Madrid telegrams have recorded the fact that on Saturday last by order of our State Department Gen. SICKLES presented the congratulations of the United States Government to that of Spain on the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, assuring President FIGUERAS in his official address that "Porto Rico and Cuba will now contribute more than ever to the power of Spain for justice forms the basis of strength.

Let us look into this so-called justice on which Don HAMILTON FISH and Gen SICKLES thus pour out their congratulations. Not long ago, when the radical Ministry

of RUIZ-ZORILLA was at the head of Spain under King Amadeus, the orator Castelar. who passes for a republican, and is well micknamed the mocking bird of the Cortes -he is a man who discourses on nothing more eloquently than any other living being-speaking in behalf of his fellow republicans, contended for the passage, withbut amendment or condition, of the bill abolishing slavery in Porto Rico. It was only by such an act, he argued, that "the integrity of the Spanish nation could be preserved."

In due time AMADEUS went, and the abortive Spanish republic brought Cas-TELAR and his crowd into power. The first act of these pseudo philanthropists and pseudo republicans was, under the form of a specious amendment to this same Porto Rico bill, and in obedience to the will and the money of the Havana slave traders, to postpone emancipation in Porto Rico for five years from the passage of the bill. And it is this fraudulent, emasculated act for which our Secretary of State orders our Minister at Madrid to congratulate the knaves who have thus managed to preserve slavery for five years in Porto Rico and to assure it, in their expectation, ar interminable existence in Cuba.

To congratulate such men upon such an event as the passage of this bill forms a new and a cruel disgrace for the United States: but it has the quality of consistency with the whole policy of Mr. Fish on the Cuba question. Having begun by pretended sympathy with Cuba, and by proclaiming his hope "that VALMASEDA'S bloodthirsty proclamation was a forgery:" having solemnly warned Spain that if she should avail herself of the right of search the fact would be construed into a declaration that she was at war with Cuba; having seized the Spanish gunboats while they were building in this country, and then having let them go after his son-in-law had been paid a large fee: our Secretary of State next allows American Consuls to be ignominiously expelled from Cuba and American citizens to be slaughtered there; and finally he sends our Minister in full uniform to congratulate Spain upon that sort of justice which consists in abolishing slavery in Porto Rico five years hence when all the able-bodied slaves have been clandestinely transported and added to the gangs of bondmen that languish in the Spanish plantations of Cuba.

If there is any lower baseness to which Mr. Fish can possibly reduce this country people of the United States need not hope to avoid the shame.

# Kovel Proceedings in South Carolina.

Legal proceedings of a very unusual character, instituted by well-known bankers of this city, are now in progress in the Supreme Court of South Carolina. On April 30 Messis, Morton, Bliss & Co. filed a petition praying for a writ of mandamus to issue against the Comptroller of South Carolina, commanding him to order a levy of a tax to pay interest on certain bonds held by the petitioners. The Court granted an order requiring the Comptroller to character and distinguished abilities taking make a return thereto to-day. There are | hold of the greatest public question of the five classes of bonds embraced in the petition, none of which were issued before | for the moral pestilence that now rages 1868. In regard to the old debt of the State -that incurred before the negroes and carpet-baggers came into power-there has never been any question so far as its validity is concerned, though the corrupt State of constitutional restrictions, and as they

contend, these bonds are worthless. cording to the report of the late Treasurer, PARKER, is about \$16,000,000, though it is exceed that sum, as the thieves who have | that the surest method of thwarting na- to be seen; but experience teaches us that free | formance.

been in power there have scattered the tional corruption would thus be ignored. State obligations to pay money in all During the war there was such earnestdirections with the utmost recklessness. Of ness, and prayer, and heroism that the this amount about \$4,000,000 was author- whole nation was lifted to a higher tone, ized by acts passed prior to 1868. Of the and it seemed as if, with victory, a noble remainder about \$7,000,000 of bonds were career was open to the land. But, now designed to be exchanged for outstanding | that twice the years of the war had passed, bonds and stocks; but nearly all of this there was such corruption as had never been issue, instead of being used according to seen in the nation's history. Corruption of many of the old bonds which really were exchanged for the conversion bonds, instead of being cancelled were illegally reissued. Probably \$7,000,000 of the public debt of South Carolina is fraudulent, and the questions now to be settled are whether innocent foreign holders shall suffer from the knavery of State officers, and also whether private individuals have the power to obtain relief through the courts against a State Government.

Some exceedingly interesting legal ques tions are involved in this case. The Charleston Chamber of Commerce have retained the Hon, W. D. PORTER and the Hon, C. G. MEMMINGER to represent the taxpayers, and a lively fight may be expected over the points at issue. Morron, Bliss & Co. have retained upon their side ex-Attorney-General CHAMBERLAIN, who is the law partner of the present Attorney-General of the State. There is a rumor in Columbia that the suit of Morron, Blass & Co. is favored by some of the most prominent State officials, and that these men have recently invested largely in State bonds in the belief that the desired action would be taken by the Court. The action of the taken every year to the end of time unless | Charleston Chamber of Commerce in securing private counsel to oppose the petitioners' request may, however, interfere with the accomplishment of these expectations. It is probable that the legal proceedings in this suit, whatever course they

#### Our Mikado.

take, will lead to some very interesting de

perations of the State authorities.

velopments in relation to the financial

After recently using the Associated Press to deny that the resignation of our gushing Minister at Japan had been demanded. the Secretary of State now employs the same agency to explain how the recall came about. The reason officially assigned for this act, like the quality of mercy, is twice blessed. It excites interest and furnishes amusement at the same time. Here is the formal announcement, the pure diplomatic style of which reveals that Mr Fish is himself again:

"The recall of Minister De Long from Japan was owing to his having repeatedly made presents to the Mikado. On first doing so, the fact coming to the knowledge of the Government, he was reminded that under the general instructions to our Ministers such proceedings were forbidden, as all presents to a sovereign must be made through his own diplomate representative; but Minister De Long, instead of desisting, repeated the act, and was again reminded of his instructions," &c.

This is really a case of great hardship, and stirs up our strongest sympathy. To see a representative man in a foreign land thus unseemly sacrificed is an occasion to make American blood boil with indignation, and the national bird to scream with avenging wrath. The weakness of our diplomats is not in giving presents, and hence the "general instructions" specially prohibit the reception of presents without the consent of Congress. In that respect, at least, our progressive Minister near the Mikado struck out in a new path, which is not likely to find many followers.

But if this act was exceptional so far as his colleagues are concerned, it certainly was technically meritorious in following the highest examples at Washington. The unfortunate DE Long supposed himself to be in the line of safe precedents in treating the Mikado precisely as Mr. Fish himself had treated the President. No wonder his sensitive nature is wounded when recalled for following in the exact | better luck with STARR than we had. Several footsteps of his illustrious chief, and that | years ago, there being a great deal of excitehis harrowed feelings find unofficial vent in ment about the corruption of the Common exclaiming, "It looks like SATAN rebuk-

He saw Mr. Fish made Secretary of State Mr. Borie Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. STEWART nominated as Secretary of the Treasury-all of whom had made valuable presents to Gen. Grant. Instead of being of entertaining the Japanese princes and other punished they were rewarded. If Mr. DE Long was ambitious, he might perhaps be suspected of aspiring to some correspond. we were concerned that was enough of STARR, ing dignity in Japan and of thus working out to its logical conclusion an example which the Secretary of State had initiated with so much success.

Who knows what entanglement may not grow out of this recall? Don Pacifico had his day in England, and almost embroiled JOHN BULL in a foreign war. If DE LONG is to be thus diplomatically immolated for giving presents, how about the Mikado who, in imitation of the President, received the American dialect, which is so purely spoken at his court by the star-spangled citizens who are there illustrating the beauty of free institutions on high pay. that ruler is not ignorant of the practices which now obtain at the White House. Indeed, he has acquired his knowledge at some cost. To recall the Minister for such a cause is to reflect on the Mikado, who | hood of London. It is the building known as shared in the offence. He might retort the Alexander Palace, on Muskwell Hill, a little with a justification that would color some cheeks, if such sensibility still survives at Washington.

One lesson is taught by this text. It is proper for Mr. Fish to subscribe money. in his dealings with Spain and Cuba the and for the President to receive it and then make him Secretary of State. But it is improper for an American minister to offer a present to a foreign sovereign, though he may expect to become his sub-This is the difference between an American Mikado aud a Japanese Mikado. A despatch from CALEB CUSHING, illuminating the distinction, and to be well paid for out of the contingent fund at the Department of State, is only wanting to make this record complete.

# Is there any Cure?

It is most encouraging to see men of high day and seeking in earnest to find a remedy

among us. On Sunday evening President Woolsey of Yale College, a man of venerable years and most emment authority, opened the forty-seventh anniversary of the Ameri-Government has been too busily engaged | can Home Missionary Society with a serin stealing to make provision for the pay- | mon at the Tabernacle in this city, a brief ment of either principal or interest. Of report of which graces the columns of yesthe bonds issued since 1868, however, there | terday's Tribune. "Yea, woe is unto me is a large portion that the citizens of South | if I preach not the gospel," was his text: Carolina say were fraudulently put forth and appealing for liberal aid to home miswithout authority of law and in defiance | sions, and especially to those in the West, he plainly declared that the promulgation of the gospel among the pioneers and set-The public debt of South Carolina, ac- | tlers of the border, and the building up of Christian churches there, were matters of indispensable public duty. "Failing to do very likely that it will be found to greatly such a work," he said, "would be a woe in

law, were sold or hypothecated; while public officials; corruption in the party which was foremost in loyalty during the war; alliance for party ends with men of known want of principle; a feverish thirst for speculation; an era of crime; a weakening of family seeling and purity-these things were most ominous, and especially since they were demoralizing in their influence on the best of men."

All good men will cordially thank President Woolsey for these words of warning, which are at the same time words of encouragement. It is a great thing that such citizens as he, conservative, dignified, and able, should perceive the evils that beset the country, and should understand and tells us that it is not by silence respecting them, or by treacherous and plausible palliation, that the republic can be pre-

### The War in Somatra.

Atchin is a powerful native State in the northern part of the island of Sumatra; and, with the exception of another State in the northeast, it is the only barrier now left to the supremacy of the Dutch in the whole of Sumatra.

The Barizan Alps stretch through this beautiful island; and the rain, which pours on the western slopes of these mountains more than half the days in the year, lessens the heat and makes the vegetation rich and valuable. Most of the natives are Malays, but the Atchinese are supposed to have Hindoo blood in their veins. They are stronger and taller than the other tribes, and of a superior race. In the south the people are quiet and peaceable, very different from the warlike natives of the north.

Before the Dutch came to Sumatra. about the year 1600, the State of Atchin was the most powerful one in the island; and it has always held its own against the Europeans. The Portuguese, as far back as 1509, were unable to make any settle ment near the territory of Atchin.

The fertility of the soil in this northern region, the value of its annual productions, and the importance of the barbor of Atchin are temptations to the cupidity of the Dutch too strong to be resisted. War was declared by them against the Atchinese in the latter part of March. Up to the middle of April they had captured two earthworks and were then meditating an attack of the Sultan's palace. A few days later, in attempting to storm the chief citadel, which was armed with heavy guns and defended by a large force. the besiegers were repulsed. The fighting was severe and the losses were very large. the Dutch general being among the killed. Numerous guerilla bands attacked the tlanks of the Dutch, and they were obliged to send for reinforcements. A council of war was held, and it was determined to withdraw and to wait until autumn before resuming hostilities. The reason assigned for this course was the approach of the violent monsoon, which might prevent communication with the shore, and thus

ut off the supplies for the troops. The autumnal campaign in whatever way it may result, will certainly be a difficult and costly one to the phlegmatic Hollanders if we can judge from the short and sharp conflict of this spring.

It seems that Gov. DIX is going to make Mr. GEORGE STARR, formerly an Alderman of the Ninth Ward, one of the Commissioners of Emigration. We trust the Governor will have Council, we went in with all our might to elect STARR Alderman, as a reform candidate. The wement was successful and STARR was elected: but his most distinguished act as Alderman was to conduct the celebrated Japanese swindle. by which a few hundred thousand dollars were fliched out of the city treasury on the pretence magnates who had been sent out to this country as the representatives of the Tycoon. So far as and we have nevertaken any stock in him since; but we trust that Gov. Dix will have better luck. especially as the office of Commissioner of Emigration is said to offer extraordinary chances for the manifestation of honesty and official virtue.

According to Senator BROWNLOW there are fine times ahead. "I speak advisedly "-so he writes to some gentlemen who want him to attend a convention of members of Congress in St. Louis-"when I say Congress will cheerfully give to the country such national legislation as is wanted. We have already the best currency them? Though not entirely familiar with of any country in the civilized world. We need about \$500,000,000 of greenbacks added present circulation to enable us to meet the wants of commerce and trade." Then money will be plenty, every body will be rich, and stea ing will go out of fashion.

On the 24th of this month, the birthday of Queen VICTORIA, a new pleasure resort will be opened to the public in the near neighborto the north of London. The palace is surrounded by a magnificent park and is placed in ommanding position. The land is more hilly and picturesque than that to the south of London where the Crystal Palace is.

The Alexander Palace is in the Italian-Corin thian style. The central portion is 900 feet long and 100 feet broad, and is adorned in the Arabian style. The coloring is rich and warm, and with the gilding is almost dazzling. It is built of stone and tiles. The arrangement of the gas jets is tasteful. A fine view is offered to the visitor from the vaulted cupola. An organ, about the size of the celebrated one in Exeter Hall, is in the transept of the concert room. The thea-tre is almost as large as Drury Lane, and will hold about ten thousand persons.

Col. E. B. Morgan of Aurora, N. Y., one of the largest proprietors of the New York Times. proposes to give the Auburn Theological Semi nary half a million of dollars in grounds, buildings, and money, on condition of its removal to Aurora. Col. MORGAN is not only one of the richest but one of the most liberal, patriotic, and judicious citizens of Central New York.

The friends of Gen. BUTLER are pre paring to do their level best for his election a Governor of Massachusetts. The first meeting of the campaign was held in Ward No. 2 on Friday evening last, in response to the follow

The speakers at this meeting said that the purpose of the club was to secure, through BUTLER's election, the free sale of liquor. What sort of a war cry this will be for Massachusetts remains

liquor forms one of the most successful platforms on which a candidate for President of the United States can possibly be placed.

The block on the east side of Centre street, bounded by White, Franklin, Centre, and Baxter streets, is officially valued at \$300,000 and required to pay an annual tax of \$5,220; and if that land, with structures which are decaying wrecks hardly to be included in the assessor's estimate, is worth \$300,000, the block on the other side of Centre street is worth as much. But it has been leased to the Harlem and New Haven railroads for twenty-one years at \$15,000 a year. and had not Comptroller GREEN interposed a word in the city's interest the old lease might have been renewed at \$12,500. Evidently the railroads have made a jug-handled contract with the city. The second and third stories of the great freight-house which covers the block are let to manufacturers who pay the railroads from \$35,000 to \$40,000 annually for rent and steam power, and if the latter do not pocket from \$19,000 to \$15,000 annual profits they surely get their freight accommodations free. Therefore, as it is hardly probable that the railroads will cooperate with the property-owners in the Sixth Ward it may be necessary to project a street through the freight depot block as a means of covering the property in to the city when, after the demolition of the Tombs, the authorities fill the Sixth Ward's stagmant sewers with ce-ment and cover the payements with clean earth up to the level of Broadway and Chattam square

In the long list of Austrian Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition we find the name of the Chevalier THEODOR VON HORNBOS-TLE, who is described as "Director of the Credit Mobilier in Vienna." We advise Mr. HORNBOS-TLE to cultivate intimate relations with Gen. GRANT's suspended Commissioners, and as soon as the Exposition breaks up to come to the United States and immediately put himself in communication with Oakes Ames and run for Congress on the Republican ticket. He can make a good thing of it in Washington, and in due time can perhaps be elected Speaker of the House, or even Vice-President.

The Missouri Penitentiary having been run by the politicians until it was running behindhand at the rate of \$500,000 in fifteen months, the Legislature determined to transfer the management of the institution to private parties on contract. The establishment has been leased for ten years at \$1,000 per year, the lessees agreeing to feed, clothe, and guard the prisoners without expense to the State, in reurn for the labor of the convicts. The contractors are bound to provide the prisoners with sufficient wholesome food, comfortable clothing, and necessary medical attendance and medicines; also to pay strict attention to their health, habits, and cleanliness, and to keep their cells properly ventilated and warmed. The contractors say that they can feed and clothe the convicts quite as well as they were fed and clothed under the State Government and make money on their contract, which, if true, shows that the biggest thieves in the penitentiary heretofore have not been those who were held in

Mr. FRANK H. BLISH of Willimantic, a member of the Connecticut Legislature, has returned a free railroad pass with the following

" WILLIMANTIC, May 1, 1873. "GENTLEMEN: Yours, covering a pass over your road during the coming session of the General Assembly, has been duly received relative to the theorem as a to suppose that this pass was sent me to prejudice my action in any event as a legislator, for the practice of particular any continuous for the Louisian. roads pay his fare.

"These being my views on the legislative dead-head system, I cannot consistently retain and use the pass forwarded by you. I therefore herewith return the same. I am, gentlemen, most respectfully yours.

"Frank H. Blish."

These are sound and honorable sentiments, and we wish there were many like the author of this letter not only in the Legislature of Con- proceeding so far necticut, but in that of New York and every other State. There is no more reason in the nature of the case why a member of the Legislature should receive a free railroad pass than why he should receive free board at his hotel or free clothes from his tailor.

If there is to be any volunteering against the handful of Modocs, we hope that it will be confined to the States and Territories affected by the struggle. The Indian is not a wildcat or a buff lo, to be shot down for sport, as many seem to imagine. If he commits a capital offence he should be punished for it, but the punishment should be inflicted by the soldiery whose duty it is to maintain peace. There are but a few score of Modocs, and hundreds of sol-diers and volunteers already in the field—plenty to finish the war if properly managed. Indian hunting by volunteers has caused much trouble on the plains. Still more inhuman is the proposition to offer a reward for Indian heads. Indian heads are very much alike, and if they were paid for many innocent children of the prairie would doubtless be murdered by heart-

#### AMUSEMENTS. Miss Lydia Thompson's Farewell Season.

Concerning Miss Lydia Thompson and her burlesque company. it would require a man of very vivid imagination to say any new thing, The amount that has been written and printed on the subject would probably make a moderate sized library. It is therefore scarcely necessary to say more than that the fair lady is bringing her present and fifth dramatic season in this city to a close with a series of seven performances, the first of which was given last evening; that on this occasion she produced that play of a thousand-and-one nights, entitled Blue Beard;" that this is to be followed on successive evenings by "Kenilworth." "Lurline." "Robin Hood." and "Aladdin;" that, as heretofore, she has the efficient support of those humorous comedians, Mr. Harry Beckett and Mr. Willie Edouin. Miss Thomason gives her present performances at the Academy of Music. There is probably no theatre in the country where a joke appears to less advantage. Especially is this true of those jokes which consist of a play upon words, and which must be distinctly understood to be appreciated. How many of these puns exploded harmlessly in the wast wastes of the stage no-body but the prompter could possibly tell. Certainly very few of them reached more than half-way across the parquet. It may therefore readily be understood that the audience in the boxes and in the rear of the balcony were not in a state of excessive hilarity, it is not easy to laugh at a distant murmur of volces. In the language of the day, the Academy fits Miss Thompson's company too much.
"Blue Beard" was illustrated by that charmaccessive evenings by "Kenilworth," "Lur-

Thompson's company too much.

"Blue Beard" was illustrated by that charming and brilliant scenery which does such honor to the Academy, and of which we are all so proud. No words that we could use could possibly do justice to its splendors. Mr. Dominick Murray at Wood's Museum A melodrama of Irish life, entitled "Willy Reilly," was brought out at Wood's Museum last evening. Mr. Dominick Murray, an actor who as achieved considerable popularity by his performances at this theatre, plays the principal part-that of the bold boy of ninety-seven, with whom most of us are tolerably familiar. There will always be many who find something attractive in this character, and Mr. Murray's embodinent of it is not without merit. He has a pleasing address, a good voice, and an ease of manner

ing address, a good voice, and an ease of manner which some more ambitious actors might envy. It is quite evident that the circle of his admirers is a large one, if we may judge from the numbers of the audience last night and the applause bestowed upon his efforts.

The graceful young lady who played the heroine possesses some notion of the attainments which an actress should strive to acquire. There were several striking situations in the course of the play, and a tableau at the end of the second act to which improbability added a powerful effect.

"Willy Reilly" will be repeated every evening this week. Mr. Hernandez Foster appears in "Jack Harkaway" at the afternoon performance.

INSULTING A STATE COURT.

An Ohio Judge who Refuses to Acknowledge the Supremacy of the Military-But, on the Contrary, Threatens a U.S. Colonel with Committal for Contempt.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 3. From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 3.

In the Probate Court the case of the young man, L. A. Harris, mentioned in our last report, came up again yesterday morning before Judge Wm. Tilden.

Young Harris was taken from the United States authorities on a habeas corpus issued from the Probate Court, at the instance of his mother, Mrs. Forbus, who states that her son is under nineteen years of age.

Warner M. Bateman. United States District Attorney, representing the United States, said he desired to present simply the question of the jurisdiction of the Probate Court to act in the case. Judge Tilden said he should feel it his duty to discharge the prisoner on the ground of his youth. He would overrule the objection as to jurisdiction.

youth. He would overrule the objection as to jurisdiction.

Judge Pruden, counsel for the prisoner, said he was not yet ready to proceed to trial.

Mr. Bateman claimed that the younz man was held under the custody of the military officers of the United States, and that the Judge of a State Court had no right to disturb that custody, as soon as it should be made to appear upon examination before him. That would be the only point the Government desired to present.

Judge Pruden wanted the examination postponed, lie was informed that if the party was discharged

A FILE OF SOLDIERS WAS AT THE DOOR ready to run him into Kentucky.

A FILE OF SOLDIERS WAS AT THE DOOR ready to run him into Kentucky.

The Court inquired whether Mr. Bateman admitted this to be the fact.

Mr. Bateman did not want to disguise the truth at all. The intention on the part of the authorities was, in pursuance with instructions from Washington, simply to assert the jurisdiction of the Federal Government over this man.

Court—You state to me that your orders from Washington are simply to resist.

Mr. Bateman—Of course we do not intend any indignity to your Honor. We simply intend to insist that the military authorities of the United States shall have control over this man until he is discharged by the rightful judicial authority, and that is the Court of the United States. I can only say that lact on instructions. It is not a personal matter of mine.

Judge Pruden—I am auxious that the young man shall not be taken away by force; and if he is discharged now, we cannot prevent that.

Court—If you can not, I can. We will protect him in his liberty. I do not intend that this case shall be made a farce of. I will write a note to the Mayor, and if they attempt to arrest this man again, we will see what will be done afterward.

Judge Pruden again expressing a desire for a

rard. Judge Pruden again expressing a desire for a ontinuance, the case was laid over till 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

At the appointed hour the parties to the case, and a number of persons incited by curiosity as to the issue, were gathered in the court room, but an hour or more elapsed before the case was formally opened.

but an hour or more elapsed before the case was formally opened.

A MOTHER'S TESTIMONY.

Judge Pruden called the mother of Harris, Mrs. Forbus, to testify as to his age. She stated that he was a minor, that he was born on Sept. 12, 1832.

Judge Pruden also offered the affidavit of Dr. Muscroft, which was to the effect that he had attended Mrs. Forbus in his professional capacity on Sept. 12, 1852.

Judge Tilden immediately ordered the discharge of Harris under the statule, remarking that he had no doubt as to the authority to do so under the act of Congress passed May 4, 1872, which provided that no person should be compelled to serve in the army under the age of 21 years without the consent of his parents or guardians, and that any person obtaining such enlistment should be punished. The party would remain in the custody of the Sheriff until he left the court house.

Gen. Whistler, representing the military authorities of the Newport Barracks, here inquired where the jurisdiction of the Probate Court over the prisoner would end.

Court—At the door of the court house. I would remark, Colonel,

I HAVE BEEN ON THE POINT OF ARRESTING YOU for bringing soldiers about the court room who for bringing soldiers about the court room who had no business here.

Gen. Whistler—I have brought nobody here except those I intended to use as witnesses.

Court—You have brought these men here with uniform on and you ought to have been confined for contempt of court.

[A small squad of soldiers had been waiting in the hall outside of the court room, apparently awaiting the termination of the hadron was the termination of the hadron was

in the hall outside of the court room, apparenti awaiting the termination of the judicial pro ng. - Rep.) . Whistler-These men were brought here

Court—If I had not been one of the most lenient men that ever occupied this bench you would have been sent to jail for contempt.

Gen. Whistler—I was only obeying orders.
Court—If the Government gave you such orders, all I have to say is that they are disgraceful to a Republican Government.

Gen. Whistler—Give me your decision, if you blease

Gen. Whistier—Give he your decade on the affiplease.

Court—The prisoner is discharged on the affidaylt of his mother that he is under age.

A remark being here dropped, and overheard
by Mrs. Forbus, that the intention of Gen.
Whistler was to have her son arrested when he
left the court room, she arose from her seat,
cried frantically, and manifested the greatest
excitement. During the commotion that preexcitement. During the commotion that preexcitement. During the commotion that pre-vailed in the court room at this time, young Harris passed into an adjoining room, and con-cealing himself until the officers of the Govern-ment had left, passed on the conment had left, passed out then through the rear entrance of the building. This terminated the

# A Royal Wedding

From the London To Berlin, April 20.-Yesterday the mariage of Prince Albrecht of Prussia, a nephew of he Emperor, with Princess Marie of Saxe-Alten-org, was celebrated with rather more than the

the Emperor, with Princess Marie of Saxe-Aitenburg, was celebrated with rather more than the usual pomp.

The entrance of the Princess into the city, which was made a few hours before the wedding, was in the grandest style of the Berlin Court. Dragoon Guards opened the procession. Half a dozen magnificent carriages containing the chief dignitaries of the court, and accompanied by gorgeous attendants, followed. Then came the State carriage of the royal family, which is best described as a bouse on wheels, all gilt, and surrounded by Chamberlains and garde du corps, and drawn by eight horses of the finest East Prussian breed. Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess and her Highness the Princess of Aitenburg, with the Mistress of the Robes of the young bride, occupied the interior of the stupendous vehicle, the exterior being crowded with pages and other functionaries. The cavalcade moved on to the old Palace, where the Crown Prince and Prince Albrecht received the two royal ladies at the portal of the liner court. Having been presented to the Emperor and Empress, who were waiting for her in the Brandenburg Chambers, the bride withdrew to the suite of apartments provided for her.

The ceremony was performed in the palace chapel at 7 o'clock P. M., in presence of the Emperor and Empress, and Duchess of Saxe-Altenburg, and all the members of the two

provided for her.

The ceremony was performed in the palace chapel at 7 o'clock P. M., in presence of the Emperor and Empress, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Altenburg, and all the members of the two royal and princely families. I do not tarry to describe the supper or the Cour that succeeded; but devote a line to the extraordinary pageant of the Fuckel-Tunz which, in accordance with the time-honored customs of the Court, closed the day. The Fackel-Tunz, or lorchlight Minuet, is a courtly rite performed, currously enough, not by the Chamberlains, but by the members of the Cabinet on the occasion of the royal marriages. So highly valued is the honor of sharing in the display that in the present instance a question had arisen as to the member of the Cabinet who should have the pas of the others. Count Roon, being the Prussian Premier, claimed precedence of Prince Bismarck, who in his Prussian capacity is only Minister of Foreign Affairs; while Prince Rismarck, asserting the German Chancellort to be a more important personage than any Prussian Minister, Premier included, insisting on his right to lead off the minuet, and marshal the luminous host before the royal throne. I need hardly say that, as usual, the Prince had it his own way, stepped first and foremost, and held the biggest taper. The Ministerial prelade over, the bride, likewise in accordance with traditional etiquette, walked up to the Emperor and, bowing low, requested the honor of dancing with his Majesty. This was the signal for a general polonaise of the Court, Ministers always keeping ahead, torch in hand. At the conclusion of the polonaise the young couple retired, the members of the Cabinet having previously resigned their tapers to a incendately after occurred the romarkable ceremony of the distribution of the Garter, common to all classes in the middle ages, but nowadays observed only by royalty and the country folk of some primitive districts. A rivand called the bride's garter, with her initials interwoven in it, is presented to the gentlemen o

St. Louis, May 5.—On Friday morning last an legantly dressed young man entered the West St. Louis Savings Hank and presented a letter purporting to be from E. D. Randolph & Co., bankers, of New York, Introducing James S. Adams, and enclosing a draft for Sy, 130, certified by the Nussau Hank of New York. The regular cashier of the bank being absent, Mr. Hasker, a young man temporarily acting as easilier, examined the papers, and thinking them genuine, gave Adams \$2.5 d. b. ing all he desired at the time. Later in the day Hasker became suspicious, and telegraphed to the Nussau Bank and to Handolph & Co., receiving replies that both the letter and the draft were forgeries. The police were notified of the transaction, but Mr. Adams could not be found.

A Savings Bank Swindled.

Fo the Editor of The Sun
Sin: Your article about the Remington guns
in this morning's paper is good; but there is one phase
of the case that you average. The Guns for the National Guard. in this morning a paper is good; but there is one phase of the case that you overlook. The present commissary General of Ordnance, Kilburn Knox, was former all agent of the Kommetton Company. Piece the title, and you will college 31 the members of the National Guard.

Only Twenty-seven Honest Congressmen. WASHINGTON, May 5.—The aggregate amount paid in o the United States Treasury up to noon to-day, by twenty seven members of Congress, it being their return of extra compensation, is fill, 100.97, including the check received this morning from Secretary of the Senate Gorham, on account of Senator Summer, for \$4,446.60.

THE BLACK CROOK FORTUNE

ECCENTRICITIES OF THE LATE CHARLES M. BARRAS.

Claimants for his Money-A Fight on a Roof -A \$5,000 Diamond Missing-The Family Bible-Had he a Brother?

Mr. Charles M. Barras, who was killed on the New York and New Haven Railroad at Cos Cob, March 30, and about whom much interest is excited on account of the claims made for is property, was a man with a very romantic

that he learned the carpenter's trade and served three years in the United States Navy; but he is known to have been engaged in theatrical business as manager, actor, or dramatic author for

In his service in the navy on the west coast of Africa he lost all his hair by the heat. He was the first manager of Pike's Opera House in Cin-cinnati, and in that city he married Miss Salite St. Clair Wetherhed, an actress well known by the stage name of Salile St. Clair. After his marriage he and his wife travelled and played to-gether. As an author, he achieved great suc-cess in only one of his pieces, but that one,

THE BLACK CROOK

THE BLACK CROOK
brought him in a large fortune. He had always lived exceedingly well, but previous to this success he had accumulated little or no property. After living in Cincinnat, Buffalo, and New York, he settled in Port Chester, where he lost his wife about five years ago.

Soon after this he built an elegant country house on the banks of the Mianus river, near the Cos Cob railroad station. He superintended the building hunself, and his quarrels with his workmen were numerous. On one occasion he had a fight with a carpenter, which came near being serious, but turned out to be amusing. Finding that he could not control the carpenter he lost control of himself, and had a rough and tumble fight on the top of the house. He was knocked down, losing hat, wig, and eyeglasses, and was only saved from rolling off the rooff by the carpenter grabbing his coat-tails.

In this house he lived with his wife's mother and sister until last year, when they both died within a week's time. He then sold the house and grounds (about eight acres) to Mr. Edwin Booth.

After this he boarded at the St. Nicholas, and

Booth.

After this he boarded at the St. Nicholas, and was in the habit of visiting the house of Mr. Lane of Cos Cob every Sunday night. It was one of those weekly trips that he lost his life.

DID MR. BARRAS LEAVE ANY HEIRS?

He was in the habit of saying that he had no relatives living, but had had a sister who married and died in Boston. Some things, however, seemed to indicate that this was not true. He said at one time that he "did not care a — about any of his relatives," and yet when he sold his house he packed a large box with some articles for which he had no further need, and sent it to Washington Barras, Beverly, N. J.

He was in many respects a man of unusual character; very reserved, haughty to strangers, punctilious, honorable, passionate, sometimes violent, always ready to fight anybody, exceedingly hospitable, and very generous to his friends and to the poor, One of his neighbors told the Sun reporter that Mrs. Wotherhed used to come over to his house very often when she was afraid of Mr. Barras, for when he got mad he would "swear and raise things." He always welcomed visitors, but was opposed to trespassers. A Cos Cob villeger said with an apparent sanse of of Mr. Barras, for when he got mad he women "swear and raise things." He always welcomed visitors, but was opposed to trespassers. A Costob villager said, with an apparent sense of injury. "He had placards all over his place warning people not to trespass; wouldn't even let em ish along the river where folks had fished ever since the world was made. That's the kind of man he was."

ever since the world was made. That's the kind of man he was."

It is not known where all his money was invested. He sold his house for \$49,500, and it was mortgaged for \$25,000. He owned a piece of land worth \$2,000 or \$3,000, and was seen to have a short time before his death a \$5,000 diamond pin, of which there is now no trace.

He was an intimate friend of the late S. N. Pike of opera house fame, and used frequently to give him a few thousand dollars to use for a time, rather than let it lie idle. It is said that the Pike estate is in this way indebted to his estate about \$10,000.

No correct estimate can be made of his wealth, although it must have been large. He was known to speculate some in stocks, and said last fall that he had made \$45,000 in Erie, but even his broker's name is not known.

A CLAIMANT APPEARS. On Tuesday, April 1, a man made his appear

reased.
At the inquest he asked no questions, but was simself sworn, and produced a family libble with the following record:

John M. Barras,
Amanda Barras,
Charles M. Barras,
S. Hiram Barras,
S. Washington Barras,
S. Washington Barras. The Coroner says he "answered all question fair and square and right straight out," and told the following story:

"That Charles M. Barras was 53 years old of

"That Charles M. Barras was 53 years old on St. Patrick's day. (He had often been heard to say that St. Patrick's day was his birthday.) That he had married an actress named St. Clair with whom he (Washington) was not acquainted. That the Barras family had always been poor, and that Charles had disagreed with the other brothers on account of the disposition of their mother's property at her death. He claimed to have received a trunk from Charles about last Christmas in addition to the box already mentioned, and said he could prove that he had visited Charles last summer, on which on oc-

tioned, and said he could prove that he had visited Charles last summer, on which on occasion Charles had let him have \$100.

This story, which agrees in some respects with known facts, is contradicted by a letter from Mrs. E. R. Vandergrift of Covington, Ky., who claims to be an aunt of the deceased, and who says he had no brothers, but had a sister, who married a James Ford, a jeweller, of Boston. That the sister has been dead many years. That Charles M. Barras was born in Philadelphia, March II, 1821, and that he had two cousins in Philadelphia. Philadelphia. OTHER CLAIMANTS.

Another letter has been received by Mr. Lane, signed Lizzie Barras Mattin. The writer claims that her father was first cousin to Charles M. Barras, and asks for particulars about the will.

Mr. Lane states that Washington Barras called the country of the work of the country of the country of the country of the country. Barras, and asks for particulars about the will.

Mr. Lane states that Washington Barras called on him together with two other men; that they claimed to be the first, fourth, and sixth persons on the family record mentioned.

Mr. Lane says they didn't seem to know each other; that they didn't look allice, one being stout and the others slender; and that they consulted together before answering questions. They didn't make any change or suggestions as to the funera, arrangements, saying they had no money, and Mr. Lane furnished them with gloves and crape. They first said that Charles M. had never been to sea, and afterward said he had been a captain's clerk. They said the Barras family were always poor, and afterward said that their mother had owned a large estate up the Delaware river. They had no portrait of their father, and on being asked by Mr. Lane if one he had was like him, the oldest said he believed his father did wear side whiskers.

No will was found, and Mr. Jno. G. Reynolds of Greenwich was appointed administrator. The property in New York has been placed in the hands of the Public Administrator.

Army Regulations do not Apply to the Ruling

Family.

longer than four years.

This did not prevent the appointment of the President's son upon the staff of the Lieutenant-General. The army regulations, it is to be understood, we suppose, do not apply to the personal wishes of favorite generals or the promotion of a President's son.

# Good for Jones.

elected and gifted Senator, Jones, to do a good and commendable deed.

which one hundred or more poor children are cared for and educated. It has been customary for the Legislature to appropriate once in two

cared for and educated. It has been customary for the Legislature to appropriate once in two years \$5.000 in aid of this excellent institution. When Jones was running for Senator he promised Sister Frederica, the Succior, that the Legislature should make liberal provision for the orphans, and in consequence of this promise the prayers of all the good sisters went forth for his success. But, although Jones undoubtedly owned the Legislature, that body turned a deaf ear to the claims of the asylum, and finally Sister Frederica indignantly withdrew her petition for an appropriation.

It would seem that Jones, clated with his success, had found it convenient to forget his promises made to less deserving persons. But THE SUN of the 7th inst. appears to have refreshed his memory, for on the evening of the 15th Sam. Jones called at the asylum, and presented Sister Frederica with a check for \$400, saying that his brother, J. P. Jones, the Senator, had telegraph d him to do so.

It ake great satisfaction in being able to chronicle an act so creditable to Jones, and am now encouraged to hope that he will see the propriety of doing justice to the most active and indefatigable worker in his late campaign, his private secretary, Irish Charley. As a politician Charley is equalled by few, and excelled by none; but he is discouraged by Jones's neglect to that extent that all the ambition seems to be taken out of him. He no longer seeks to influence public opinion, but is concentrating his great talents and undoubted energies to a purpose unworthy of his abilities, acting as outside agent for a faro game. Jones should push him for Minister to Japan instead of Goodman; he would astonish our Japanese neighbors, and reflect honor on the country.

Virginia, Nev., April 22, 1873.

SUNBEAMS.

-On the 16th of February last the temperature at Melbourne, Australia, was over 192' Fahr. in the shade.

-The India papers chronicle a recent harl storm as an event without precedent within the

memory of the oldest inhabitant -Mr. Anson G. Pheips Dodge has declared in the Dominion Parliament that all his friends in New York favor a monarchical form of government for the United States.

-Senator Hamlin of Maine has refused to take his \$5,000 back pay, and turned it into the Treasury. Mesers, Fry and Hale, Representatives from the same State, have done the same.

-The late Senator Dixon of Connecticut left over a million dollars, divided equally between four children, two sons and two daughters, except two hundred shares of Enfield bridge stock given to his sister -A banker at South Bend indignantly

repudiates the idea that Colfax has no principle. "Why," he remarked to an unbelieving Democrat, "he's had a large principal deposited with me for several years, and draws interest on it regularly." -A family in Vermont, on resuming intercourse with the external world after the winter's seclusion amid impenetrable snowdrifts, are herrified se Sabbath in secular pursuits and keeping Monday

is now at hand, complain of the searcity of feathers for the manufacture of artificial files. One of them says that all the feathers have flown to the heads of women, who are little better than artificial flies themselves with the hooks very well conce led.

—The Mongolian question is growing in

importance. The arrivals in San Francisco have increased from 600 in January to 1.20 iz March, and 1.500 more are expected this mouth. This would be about 18,000 for the year-quite an amount of cheap labor for the workmen of the Paule to compete with. The Chinese are also becoming manufacturers.

—A young Cossnek maiden, with the ap-

proval of her parents, has asked permission to enlist in he Russian army and take part in the campaign against Khiva. She says she has a strong inclination for the profession of arms, and expresses a preference for the cavalry. The decision of the General of the Cossack. oops in the matter has not yet been announced

-Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, a near relation of Queen Victoria's, now living in London, is a sculptor by profession. He has just completed a mean mental life-size figure of his deceased father-in-law, Admiral Seymour. It represents that distinguished officer in a recumbent posture. The last exhibition of the Royal Art Academy in London contained several pieces of sculpture from the Prince's chisel.

-A Danbury man enjoys himself without molestation. His dog chases the neighbors here, his own hens dig up their gardens, his cows break down father died a maniae, and his grandmother was a respectable lunatic for thirteen years, and as he owns couple of guns, and is quick tempered, the neighbors are wise in their generation and keep clear of him.

-Lord Shaftesbury, the great social reformer, told in a recent speech of his having white-washed and painted one of the dark houses occupied by a family in one of the foul districts of London, and of unding it a short time after worse than ever. He said: "What on earth is this?" And the reply was, "Please, your Honor, the house looked so cold and uncomforta-ble that I sent for a sweep and asked him to give us a few warm touches." -A steamer is building having six keels.

placed at equal distances on her flat bottom, intended as a channel steamer, running between France and England. Her sides are perpendicular, without any curvature. Being of fight draught, the keels being only two feet deep, and rolling under such c remistances impossible, sea sickness will be obviated. Under sail and steam the passage is to be accomplished in little -Nitrie oxide gas was recently applied

with success as an absorbed in a capital operation performed upon a lady at Trenton by Dr. Edward H. Dixon. The patient was kept under the influence of the gas for fifteen minutes while a large tumor was re-moved from the areast. After it was over she told the surgeon and her friends that she had been conscious their presence and had heard their voices, but did not experience the slightest pain.

--While it is formally proclaimed that.

no beer shall be sold in Boston, Cincinnati demand a reduction of the price to three cents a glass. The West ern pork pickers, with the awful example of Boston's private rum shops and public asylums before them, have resolved to make beer the popular drins by have ing it cheaper. The strike against five-cent laser in commendable, but it is to be hoped that the strikers will not seek solace in ten-cent whiskey. -The Williamses are the latest American

heirs to vast English estates. They live in Delaware county, New York, and the attorney who is to procedute their claim—for a consideration—live in Lendon. The estate is incredy \$3,000,00, and the Williamses are ready, of course, to lavish the accumulations of a cer tury of industry on the English lawyer who is to get for them. When they go after the \$5,000,000, they would do well to keep enough for a steerage passage back to America. -THE SUN had occasion recently to call

South and Central American railway schemethese facts were stated and commented upon, English capitalists who were induced to loan heavily for a rai way scheme in Costa Rica have found out that country has no resources to secure their loan, and the proposed railway no prospects of ever paying running much less construction expenses. The proje lapsed, and more are added to the long list of victimes of South American ratiway schemes.

-On the 6th of April a fete was held in the little city of Urbino in Italy, in honor of the great Haphael, who was born there in 1583. It was the anniversary of his death. Upon the invitation of the Prest dent of the Raphael Academy, a Mr. Morris Moorewho is an Englishman, we presume—delivered an ac-dress in Italian before the assemblage, in the hall of the ducal palace. After this the list of the subscribers to the fund for the purchase of Raphael's house was read. A quarter of the requisite sum, 30,000 frames was still wanting, and Mr. Moore, in addition to what he had already subscribed, promised to give the amount. needed. The deed of sale was then signed and availates fired. At a banquet given later in the day a diploma of honorary citizenship of Urbino was conferred upon Mr. Moore, and the right to have a room always reserved

-Mr. Plimsoll, M. P., it will be remen: nered, is the courageous gentleman who has been ex-nosing the shortcomings and carelosaness of the tish ship owners, often times directly criminal. Lord Shaftesbury has presided at a meeting of the Commit-tee of "The Pilmsoll Defence Fund," necessitated by ons threatened against the honorable An officer shall not fill any staff appointment or other situation the duties of which will detail him from his company, regiment, or corps until he has served at least three years with his regiment or corps in or shall any officer (aids decamp excepted) so remain detached. This did not prevent. tary. The Duchess of Argyll had promjeed to press over a ladies' committee. The Sheffeld Channer Commerce resolved to request the county and borous members to urge the passing of Mr. Plimson's buil the House of Commons regulating ships going to sea.

-" Till death do us part." The Earl and SIR: I am happy to inform you that THE
SUN has indirectly been the means of assisting
a very worthy charity, by moving our newly
was close up, and his wife following. On riding at a elected and gifted Senator, Jones, to do a good and commendable deed.

We have here a Catholic Orphan Asylum, in this continuous control of the control of t hen broke away, leaving the Earl in the quarry. supposed that the Countess observed the horse ranning away without the Eurl, and for this reason she made for the same fence, cleared it, and met with a similar necident, with, however, a less favorable result, for while the gentleman was but a little shaken, it was at feet thought that the Countess was killed. Her horse was found to have broken his back, and was shot shortly afterward. Beyond a slight concus ion of the and some severe bruises about her head and face the

-Lasker, the member of the Prussian Parliament who has recently become so we'l known for his services in exposing the railroad frauds, was born in the village of Jarosezyn, about eight miles from the borders of Poland. His father was a pieus and benevolent merchant. His mother died when he wa only nine years old. Lasker at ten was so far advanced in his studies that his inter declared he was no longet able to instruct him. Two years later the p boy entered the Gynasium at Breslau, and aft year of 1848, when he was but nineteen, he entered the Student's Legion at Vienea and received his taptism of fre in a bloody battle. Before the end of the war but returned home, and decided to study jurispi For fifteen or sixteen years he went from circuit to circuit as an unpaid advocate, but his capacity, power of work, and fidelity were generally acknowledged. Oppenheum, in whose year books Lasiler's first lectures on jurispru-dence appeared, introduced him to political life, and in 1865 he was elected to the Prussian Parliament where